

# Hawaiian Gazette.

POL. XXXVI. No. 51.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, JUNE 25 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2202

## BATTERIES ARE POOR

### Automobile Co. Closes Down Plant.

The Hawaiian Automobile Company, Limited, closed down its plant and ceased responding to calls on Sunday night. The closing of the doors of the company is for an indefinite period, although it is hoped by the directors that they may be able to resume business again in the next three months.

Manager L. T. Grant, who installed the plant and started the running of the handsome automobiles, has gone East to have a consultation with the manufacturers of the autos, and to look up the most recent patents in electric motors.

For the past three weeks the company has been considering the advisability of banking the fires in the engine room and taking the autos off the streets, but kept gradually dropping out of the competitive race for fares. Decisive action was taken on Saturday last when word was given to close up the business Sunday night.

Since the company began operating they discovered that the machines were not running as guaranteed by the manufacturers. A pledge had been made that the batteries could be charged with sufficient electricity to enable the autos to run at least twenty miles without re-charging. Shortly after they commenced operations it was seen that the autos could not go more than eight miles without running down, leaving the vehicles stranded when the power died out. The drivers had to seek the nearest telephone and call for an auto from the power house to take the "dead" vehicle in tow.

Even the small runabout which President Atherton and Manager Grant used personally, could not make a run of more than eight miles without being recharged, although upon the streets of Chicago, where they were tested, they attained a maximum of about thirty-five miles with a single battery.

None of the automobiles have been able to get to the Pail and back, and a trip to Tantalus was entirely out of the question. A trip to Waikiki and back was attended with difficulties, and thus far the batteries have proven an utter failure.

President J. B. Atherton stated to an advertiser reporter yesterday:

"I have succeeded in everything I have yet undertaken, and I will succeed in this also. It is either break or make with me. It is true that we have closed down the plant. Just how long is indefinite, but until we are assured that we can secure batteries which will carry the automobiles fifty miles without recharging, it is unlikely that we will place the vehicles on the streets again to be run by electricity.

"On the other hand, if Mr. Grant does not find that electricity will be successful as a motive power here, the vehicles may be remodeled to be run by steam. In short, make locomobiles out of them. With locomobiles we could run anywhere, to the Pail, up Tantalus. But with our present poor facilities for running the autos we were doing our machinery more harm than good, and the repairs were running up an enormous bill. It was not a matter of dollars and cents with me, for I would have continued to run it had it not been that the public was not benefiting by the service we were giving them. It was our duty to give the public good service or none at all.

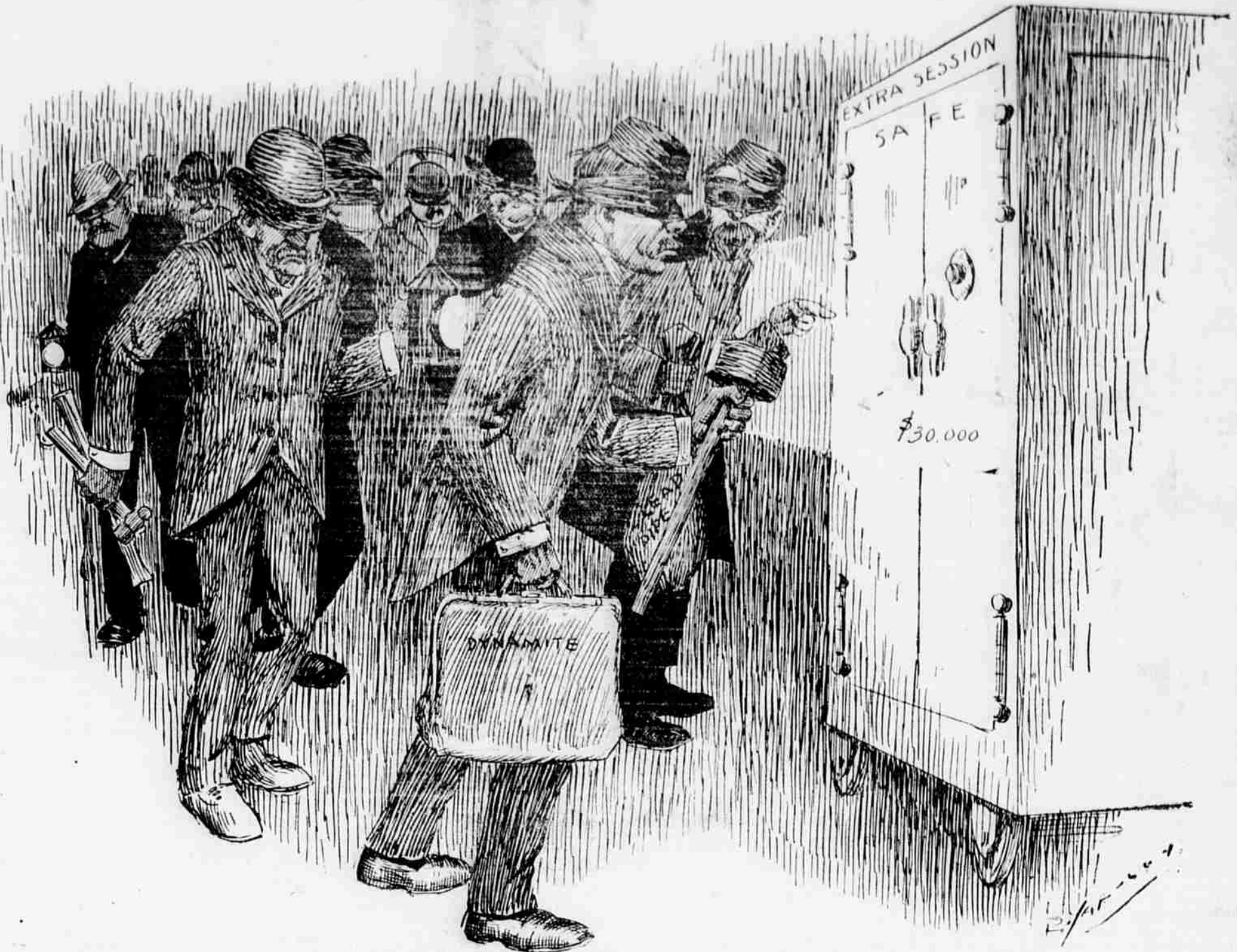
"Mr. Grant has gone to New York, where he will make a thorough study of automobiles. I expect to hear from him very shortly with some news as to what he considers will be best for us. A friend of his, and one directly interested in the Hawaiian Automobile Company, is with him, and they will leave no stone unturned to devise some method by which our company can go ahead."

W. H. Hoogs, secretary of the Hawaiian Automobile Company, who has been acting manager during the absence of Manager Grant, is hopeful that Manager Grant will find the battery that will be acceptable to the conditions here.

"I have seen for some time that we could not hope to continue as a public carrier with our present facilities. It was a chance of late that an automobile could carry its passengers to their destination. Our batteries are absolutely unfit to make a run of more than six to eight miles. The wear and tear on the vehicles was terrific under the circumstances, and we were losing money very fast. We have much at stake, as the plant is one of the most valuable in the islands, and we were hoping against hope that affairs would take a turn for the better. We were running at a loss right along. It is possible that we may convert our motive power into steam. In case Manager Grant can find nothing that will be satisfactory in electricity."

The Hawaiian Automobile Company's plant consists of a handsome concrete building, located on King street near the Judiciary Building, with twenty automobiles, a car, a truck, and a steam plant consisting of the best make of boiler which operated the electric dynamo from which the batteries were charged. The company commenced operations on

## THEY WANT AN EXTRA SESSION.



### CLASS OF '01, OAHU COLLEGE, GRADUATED LAST NIGHT

Puuhali Hall was filled to its utmost capacity last night with the parents and friends of the Oahu College graduates, class of 1901, and the audience was treated to a very interesting program.

The platform at the head of the auditorium presented a pretty and artistic appearance. The gilded pipes of the organ had been hung with trailing maile and greens and flowers decorated the platform, upon which were seated the eight graduates, Miss Ethel Moseley Damon, Miss Mary Hester Lemon, Miss Sarah Irene B. Lyman, Antonio Quilbo Marcellino, Edward Perry, Charles Sheldon Judd, James Lawrence P. Robinson and Kuli Far Yop. Class banners and college pennants added a festive appearance to the scene.

The program opened with the overture from Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" in the blended tones of violin, organ and piano, and the invocation by Rev. Hiram Bingham followed.

An entertaining and able address on "The Value of Higher Education" was then delivered by Prof. David Starr Jordan of Stanford University, who has been kept very busy during the past week in giving his valuable advice to the graduates of various educational institutions. Prof. Jordan's address last night was, as usual, very interesting and fraught with gems of instructive thought and wisdom and with the spirit of encouragement towards higher ideals and better living. He urged the graduating class to make every effort to continue its higher education, pointing out the advantages of the educated man over the uneducated in the struggle with the world, and showing the broader and happier way that is opened to the life of the educated man by the key of knowledge. Below are given some of the epigrams of Professor Jordan's address:

"Plan to build a temple instead of a woodshed. You will not find the man who is working on a bridge to the moon sitting on the dry goods box in front of a saloon."

"It does not hurt one to be ambitious; youth should be crowded full of absurd enthusiasms, for if one has not an absurd dream of enthusiasm in youth he will come to the end of his life with an empty heart."

"The man who fails is the man who never makes a resolution."

"Nothing is impossible to a man with a will."

"The man who lays down in the furrow and says he can't work but a casual day is a fool. He is usually glad at the end of his life to spend someone's money for a dollar a day."

"I once knew a man who earned fifty cents a day by driving a cow to pasture and back every day. That was all he ever did in the world. Now, if it hadn't been for that cow there would not have been any use for that man on earth."

"The man who is in of no use on earth

ought to be under the earth, inspiring cabbage."

"One thing about places in the world, they will wait for the man who works for them, and when he is ready to fill the place it is there for him."

"In order to accomplish anything, educate yourself, and in doing that begin early and quit late."

"I doubt not that nearly every fortune that has ever been made was made through science or some principle of higher education. If not on the part of the man himself, upon the part of some one in his employ."

"A high ideal must precede every worthy achievement."

Professor Jordan closed his address with the following admonition to the students:

"When you take up the serious duties of life, as it is now time to do, let your work and influence in the community where you live be always the strongest plea for higher education."

A cleverly executed piano solo followed by Miss Sarah Irene Lyman, and Miss Ethel Moseley Damon, who is the winner of the second prize for rhetoric (Alfred Castle winning the first prize, read the following graceful valedictory:

VALEDICTORY.

As valedictories are said to be out of fashion, I feel that there should be some apology for thrusting this little speech upon you. It would be a deplorable condition of affairs indeed were Punahou to fail in keeping pace with the movement of the times. In this instance, however, it is through no fault of mine, but only a result of time-honored tradition that the departing class should possess a valedictory. Inasmuch as we have broken one well-established commencement custom in omitting individual essays, it seemed best to retain the valedictory, which, besides being a long, pleasant-sounding word, lends a certain air of dignity to any commencement program, even though dictators say it is now obsolete.

As a class we have neither been overwhelmed with troubles nor laden with honors, but what we have achieved has been fairly won. As we stand tonight, the first class of the twentieth century, we almost a unified whole, but our memories give different pictures of our stay at Punahou.

One of our number has been here five long years, and some of us but three. The majority, however, can count four years since, as Freshmen, we first entered the doors of Puuhali Hall innocent, unassuming little Freshmen we were, too, if my memory serves me right.

weary you with recollections of our early days, although we Seniors have already begun to feel sufficiently old and dignified to delight in reminiscences.

In athletics we have not come off without some honors. On the track, in football, in baseball, in basketball, and even in tennis we claim a record that need not fear comparison with those of coming classes. Why I should touch upon athletics first I do not know, and for so doing must hasten to beg the pardon of the faculty, a faculty whose tireless efforts in our behalf and whose hearty cooperation in our work will always be gratefully remembered.

In the field of study we have neither failed utterly nor achieved complete success, but have made fairly honorable records everywhere except in mathematics, if specialization be for the moment allowed. That occult branch of learning has failed to attract most of us, yet even there we can boast of a shining light or two.

We shall look back on our Punahou days with great pleasure. What alumnus does not? And we are so soon to be alumni! Doubtless we shall change with coming years and our opinions and tastes will undergo some alteration, but in our memories Punahou will ever be the same. Dear old Punahou, with its beautiful campus, the scene of so many well-fought battles; its swimming tank, with its legendary fish and frogs; its orange grove of blessed memory, always equal to the demands we made upon it; and its historic buildings, echoing still with the pranks of bygone days—pranks in which tradition leaps even the names of our honored trustee members.

For your patience, for your apparent interest in this exceptional class of ours, we thank you. With courtesy toward all and malice toward none—some of us to college, others to business, but all to meet boldly and bravely whatever the future may have in store—we take our leave.

A burst of applause followed Miss Damon's valedictory, and two boys were kept busy for five minutes heaping flowers and leis upon the platform. One of the outer rooms having been completely filled with baskets and bouquets of blossoms from the friends of the eight graduates. The platform became a veritable bank of flowers and the applause continued until President Arthur Mason Smith appeared to present the diplomas to the class, making a very happy and graceful congratulatory speech.

PRESIDENT SMITH'S REMARKS.

He referred to the class motto, "Fides," and recommended it as a watchword in meeting the world. First of all, the graduates should have faith in themselves, that they might be strong in their confidence; second, they should have faith in their fellow-men, both for the happiness it would make in their own lives and for the happiness it would bring others; third, they should have faith in the world, for the world would then have faith in them, and finally to have faith in God, for the great sustaining influence that would be needed in the coming struggle with the world.

The following statement was then read by Mr. Smith, after which the college

chorus sang "Heaven and Earth Display," and the benediction by Rev. Hiram Bingham closed the program and the graduates received the congratulations of their friends.

The registration of Oahu College for the present year shows the following figures: Kindergarten, 30; Punahou Preparatory, 246; College, 108; special students, 25. Total, 410.

The college is able to report some steps of progress during the year. The retiring president recommended one year ago that the course of study be reduced from five years to four. During the present year, with the approval of the trustees, this has been done. The present course of study corresponds precisely to the four years' course generally offered by secondary schools in the States. The number of required subjects is reduced to a minimum, with the twofold object that, on one hand, students intending to pursue college courses in the States may have as much time as possible to devote to the special courses required for entrance to their chosen colleges, and, on the other hand, students who do not contemplate college work in the States may have abundant time for work in special branches demanded by our local conditions. To facilitate this work the teaching force has been increased by two new teachers. We regret that we have not the equipment necessary for the technical work that ought to be done. With such equipment—a manual training and engineering department, agricultural department, a musical and art conservatory, also a gymnasium and a kindergarten building, together with several additions to the teaching force to accompany the new equipment—Oahu College might be an ideal school of its kind.

The institution also needs, on its domestic side, some new homes for boys and teachers. The school needs these things, not as the pleasant fulfilling of a dream, but because the cause of education, the cause of good life and culture in Hawaii, demands such a school with such equipment.

During the year the trustees have adopted a general campus plan, subject to future modifications, which will serve somewhat as a guide in the material growth of the school. The trustees have also adopted some general regulations which will guide the school in its inner organization and growth. Theoretically, then, the ground has been prepared so that in its inner and outer development, each step taken in the future may be very largely constructive and least destructive.

That some of this much-needed progress may be realized soon, Oahu College greatly needs friends who, for the sake of a name that is far greater than any personal interest, will add liberally to its equipment and endowment.

Oahu College is honored this evening in having as its guest President Jordan, to whom we are indebted for this evening's interesting and helpful address. We trust that this modest introduction of an island college to a mainland university may awaken our intellectual life and deepen the mainland interest in the cause of education in Hawaii.

A heavy rain storm began last night continuing for several days.



Prepared by Douglas, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, Honolulu, H. I.



# THE THIRD TERM ISSUE

## Letter of McKinley Now Settles It.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—President McKinley today put an effectual quietus on the third-term talk which has gained some currency in the newspapers through interviews with certain well-known Republicans favoring the renomination of the President for a third term.

Shortly before today's Cabinet meeting adjourned Secretary Cortelyou gave to the press a signed statement by the President, intended for the American people, announcing that he was not a candidate for a third term, and would not accept a renomination if one were tendered. The statement in full is as follows:

"I regret that the suggestion of a third term has been made. I doubt whether I am called upon to give it notice. But there are now questions of the gravest importance before the administration and the country, and their just consideration should not be prejudiced in the public mind by even the suggestion of the thought of a third term. In view, therefore, of the reiteration of the suggestion of it, I will say now, once for all, expressing a long-settled conviction, that I not only am not and will not be a candidate for a third term, but would not accept a nomination for it, if it were tendered to me.

"My only ambition is to serve through my second term to the acceptance of my countrymen, whose generous confidence I so deeply appreciate, and then, with them, to do my duty in the ranks of private citizenship.

"WILLIAM M. McKINLEY.  
Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., June 10, 1901."

A decision to issue this statement was reached last night, when the President read to the members of the Cabinet his proposed statement, at the same time personally pledging each to secrecy until the public announcement was made. The Cabinet, on hearing the reasons the President advanced, which are substantially set forth in the public announcement, namely, that talk of a third term would react on the national politics the administration is endeavoring to promote, coincided with the view of their chief that the present was an opportune time for its promulgation. The phraseology of the announcement was considered further by the Cabinet today, and after a change or two in last night's draft, Secretary Cortelyou was directed to make it public.

The President's intimate personal and political friends later expressed themselves as not surprised at the decision announced, but quite generally conceded that they had not expected such an announcement at this time, thinking that the President would not so quickly give heed to the third-term gossip. They said, however, that they believed the President had shown his quick and excellent political judgment by crushing the third-term movement in its very birth.

The President is already being deluged with telegrams commending his announcement putting at rest all third-term rumors. These telegrams began arriving at the White House this evening, and are from prominent persons throughout the country. They place emphasis on the opportuneness of the statement and the beneficial effect on the country from a political standpoint. None of the telegrams was made public.

## MRS. W. G. IRWIN IS BEREAVED

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—Word was received in this city Monday announcing the death in Philadelphia of Ben Holladay, only son of Mrs. William G. Irwin. He had been ill for some time, but his death was not considered imminent. Recently young Holladay was well enough to make the trip to Honolulu with his mother, who had to see about the completion of the magnificent residence her husband is building there. It was thought that the sea voyage would benefit him, but the change did not bring about the hoped for result, and the family returned some time before it had planned.

While on the way back from the islands the invalid grew worse, and by the time San Francisco was reached it was decided to proceed immediately to Philadelphia. The sufferer was placed in Dr. Weir Mitchell's hospital, and everything possible was done in his case, but nothing availed. Brain trouble at the end was added to the complications, and made recovery impossible.

There is the greatest sympathy in this city for the bereavement that has come to Mrs. Irwin, who is one of the most amiable and well-loved of women. This death will close for many a day the residence the Irwins are building in this city on Washington street, overlooking the bay. The opening of this home was being looked forward to as an epoch in the social annals of this city, for both Mr. and Mrs. Irwin have the happy faculty of planning so that their friends enjoy their vast wealth with them.

Ben Holladay, who was 24 years of age, was the only child of Mrs. Irwin's first marriage, and she was devotedly attached to him. The fact that he has been an invalid for the past few years had so intensified that love that friends now fear the result of this affliction. It is thought that Mrs. Irwin will bring her son's remains to this city for burial.

Count Brinski, a descendant of Catherine the Great, has been called from Russia.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

(From Saturday's daily)

The well-worn subject of the band was gone all over again in the Lower House yesterday afternoon. The storm center gathered about the question whether or not the Legislature should appropriate \$5,000 or \$10,000 for the purpose of sending the organization on a tour of the islands three or four times a year. Hoogs presented a very unique scheme, that of sending the band from island to island on the new Government vessel, but his suggestion was not accepted. The matter was finally decided by coming to a conclusion that the band had better stay at home, and not go junketing about the Territory.

During the forenoon the House did not convene, the different island committees canvassing the business they had on hand.

The Bureau of Public Lands was the subject that first attracted the attention of the Committee of the Whole of the Lower House when the members assembled after noon. Makakuu said that the amount of money for incidentals for the commissioner should be increased; the advertising of the land, the issuance of patents, etc., cost money. One of the provisions in the Organic Act is that the public lands of Hawaii may be sold at public auction. Dickey moved the matter be laid upon the table but the motion was lost, and the suggestion of the committee that the Governor's figures be accepted was adopted. The figures suggested by the Chief Executive are \$5,250, as against \$1,500, adopted recently by the House.

A resolution asking that \$2,500 be appropriated for an electric light plant in Wailuku was presented. The matter was referred to a special committee, composed of the members from Maui.

The House then voted \$15,000 from the Public Treasury in order that the expenses of the present session might be defrayed.

The Department of Public Works followed. The item of incidental and traveling expenses was placed at \$2,500. The traveling expenses of the road engineers were passed at \$1,500. Repairs for furniture and additions to Government buildings were reduced from \$50,000 to \$30,000. For fencing and grading Government lots \$2,000 was appropriated. The printing and advertising was left at \$2,500.

Prendergast moved that \$2,000 be expended for United States weights and measures and incidentals. The appropriation met with no objection.

Monsarrat objected to the incidentals and traveling expenses of the Auditor's Department being reduced from \$5,000 to \$3,000. This was passed.

Once more the Band took the center of the stage. Aylett moved that the incidentals, uniforms, car fare, new music, repairs, express, etc., which stood at \$2,400 in the bill, be made \$2,000.

Emmeluth moved that the matter be referred to the Oahu Committee. The motion was lost, and the appropriation of \$2,000 was passed without a dissenting voice.

Aylett asked that \$5,000 be inserted in the bill for trips of the Band to the other islands. The trip could be made for about that sum. Hoogs suggested that the Band travel in the new steamer, provided for the day before. Emmeluth said he was opposed to such junketing and moved that the item be stricken out.

Kanoho seconded the motion made by Emmeluth. Kanoho said he could come to Honolulu and hear the band whenever he wanted music. He was not anxious to have the Band touch at Hanalei.

Hoogs spoke at greater length in favor of his suggestion that the prospective Government transport take the band from island to island. Then, said he, if the steamship broke down, the Government would have money enough to send after the ship and bring it back to Honolulu.

Beckley suggested that the Secretary of the Territory be instructed to request the Band to play at the departure of the island steamers. When foreign ships came the Band played without a murmur. Transports, European war vessels and passenger steamships had due attention, but the taxpayers of the Territory might come and go and the Band paid them no attention. So far as he was concerned, Beckley said that he would not, under any condition, vote for these extended excursions for the Band.

Aylett, the champion of the music-makers, made another fervid address for the dispensers of melody. He put all the blame upon the shoulders of the taxpayers, who took little or no interest in the Band. Captain Berger and his twenty and four good men and true were always willing to play. During the monarchy the Band used to travel among the islands, but during the time of "Emmeluth & Co." this sort of thing had been stopped. The reason the Band plays at the foreign wharves is to sustain its reputation. The people of the islands already know what the musicians can do in the way of matters musical. Aylett read a recent date praising the Band. He read the article with considerable effect. His efforts were greeted with applause on all sides.

The motion to send the Band on four annual trips, including the Leper Settlement, was put, but before it could be voted upon Emmeluth made a hard-time speech and moved that the whole item be stricken out.

Hoogs suggested that when the new boat went after cattle it could take the band with it—"and Emmeluth, too," he added. Beckley informed the House that the Senate had passed this appropriation at \$5,000. If there was a change made in the figures another fight would result. Let the House settle on the same sum.

"Because the Senate makes asses of themselves, is that any reason why the House of Representatives should follow suit?" shouted Emmeluth.

Beckley asked the political tabernacle if he intended to insinuate that the different members of the House were asses. Emmeluth said that he did not, unless they voted for the measure under discussion.

Kanoho spoke at length, asking that the motion before the House be laid in the waste basket. The musician of the House made a speech that caused the perspiration to stand out in large drops upon his brow, which was so corrugated with intense thought that it looked like a busy washboard.

Pacific spoke of the economic advantages that would result to the merchants of the different towns when the band came to their doors. People would come for miles around to listen to Berger's boys. Fish and poi would be sold in large quantities. It would be a veritable musical feast.

Judge Pook thought that \$500 was too high a price to pay for an occasional, intermittent entertainment by the band. If the people desired something in the concert of musical sounds they could organize their own bands.

A vote was called for and the item was

noted were as follows:

Aylett, Beckley, Hoogs, Kawahou, Keiki, Keliho, Naboe, Makakuu, Pook—9.

Noes—Ahuli, Emmeluth, Ewaliko, Hanalei, Hilo, Kananui, Kanihaka, Kanoho, Kekoa, Makana, Monsarrat, Mossman, Nallima, Prendergast, Pook—35.

Aylett made a motion immediately following this, allowing \$2,500 for an annual trip to all the islands, in order that the people thereon might be entertained by the music. The motion was lost by a vote of 9 to 14.

Aylett moved that the unpaid bills for expenses incurred for extra help, music and uniforms, amounting to \$550, be referred to the Oahu Committee. The motion was carried by a vote of 12 to 11.

The committee arose and reported progress, after which the House adjourned for the day.

## FORENSICS OF SENATE.

Russel Earns His Stipend by One Speech.

The Senate met yesterday forenoon, and worked so hard that they thought that several days' rest were coming to them, and adjourned until Monday morning. Immediately upon assembling, the following recommendations were made by the public lands committee:

To appropriate \$15,000 to erect buildings and remove the present reformatory school for boys to the government road between Kahuku and Laie. This had already been recommended by the Department of Education. Your committee considers that this should be done, as the present location is not sufficient land for an industrial school. But your committee considers this should be done out of loan funds, and would recommend that it be inserted if a loan bill is passed.

To appropriate \$10,000 for reformatory girls' school where the present school for boys is now. Your committee considers that an industrial school for girls without proper homes is much needed; but does not consider the present reformatory school the proper location, although it could be used until a better location could be obtained. We would recommend that the item be inserted as the former one.

To appropriate \$40,000 for Lahaina Seminary. Your committee finds that most of the buildings of this institution are old and past repair. We have interviewed the Department of Education, who estimated the cost at about \$40,000 to rebuild and equip the institution. We would favor this item if the loan bill had passed. We now recommend it be deferred and the appropriation of \$4,500 be increased to \$6,000.

Extension of Vineyard street to Kamehameha School. This item we consider covered by the appropriation for streets for that district.

Fifteen hundred dollars for Kalihi street from Kaulani to Kiloheia. This we consider is provided for by the \$15,000 already appropriated for Kalihi. To widen Pauoa road, \$10,000. This we recommend be inserted in the appropriation bill.

Extension of School street to Kamehameha Fourth road, \$50,000. We have interviewed the Superintendent of Public Works, who estimates the cost at over \$75,000. We do not recommend this item at the present.

Thirty thousand dollars for King street and the roads in general around the island. We consider this is covered by the general appropriation for roads in these districts, and the road tax, which is very large in several of these districts. Item is covered by the \$140,000 appropriation for streets.

Five thousand dollars for all streets at Kakaia. We would recommend that this amount be inserted for South street, as the Bishop Estate has given a free right of way provided this street is extended within a certain time. There are no other government streets at Kakaia.

Five thousand dollars for public cemetery near Honolulu. We would recommend this item be inserted in the appropriation bill, and also an item of \$6,000 for care of cemeteries in general, as the cemetery at Makiki is being washed out on one side, by the water from the hills, and needs a concrete wall to protect the graves.

After this item had been passed, several of the members adjourned to the lanai until the subject of the band came up. Dr. Russel made a speech against the appropriation. The expatriated subject of the Czar of all the Russias made the oratorical effort of his life. He asked that all the items referring to the appropriation for the band be stricken from the bill. When the man from Oahu sat down he had nothing to comfort him but the forgotten thought that he had done his best to earn his salary, and if vocal exertion and arm-swinging amounted to anything, he certainly had no cause to complain. Neither had his constituents. The opponent of the Russian was Kalaokalani, and so far as the Independents were concerned, it was all over but the shouting with the doctor.

A majority report, recommending that Fred Harrison, Charles Wilcox, and the Paila plantation be not allowed the bills they had presented, was read. The expenses were incurred during the plague, when the petitioners performed certain services that they held were in the interest of the government, and for which, accordingly, they should be reimbursed. A war of words ensued between Russel and Achi. Achi said that as a matter of principle, the bills should be laid on the table until such time as the committee had made a thorough and painstaking analysis of the various matters. If these persons had not been reimbursed, it was the plain duty of the Territory to pay them back every cent that was coming to them. It made no difference who the men were. The matter was a purely ethical one, and the Senate should act from a desire to do its duty to the rich and the poor alike.

This fact Dr. Russel going once more, he said that Achi was pulling wires for his political friends. The health committee had derived its information from the Board of Health, and that was enough. It was not their place to go about hearing every little, petty quarrel that might arise between the different departments and private parties with political axes to grind. The speaker from Hawaii openly asserted that Achi was in collusion with Harrison.

After this, some more spellbinding was indulged in by the two. Achi declared that he and Harrison were on different sides of the political fence. When the last campaign was on, Harrison had done all he could to beat him. This was not a time to remember past differences, however. The people who were being denied the right to present their claims were men who had never, at any time, had a fair show. As the Senate was the last tribunal for these men's case, he said, he was taking them to the Senate.

Russel made reply. For a year past, he said, these persons had had sufficient time to convince the public health committee of the validity of their claims. That body had not come to the opinion set forth in the report filed unless there had been good and sufficient reason for the same. A vote was taken and the report of the committee was adopted as filed.

The net result of the day was the passing of the following items, finally: Salary bandmaster, \$5,400; salaries of thirty bandmen, \$29,160; salary of two lady vocalists, \$1,800; incidentals, uniforms, car fare, new music, repairs, express, etc., \$2,400; expenses (band) trips to other islands, \$5,000; pay for extra help, car fare, light, new music, express, etc., \$246; bill of Bergstrom Music Company (musical goods), \$225; bill of Hawaiian News Company (musical goods), \$50; and bill of Chock Look (cloth for uniforms), \$25; roads, Nihau, \$200; and repairs government road, Tantalus, \$3,000.

At 11:45 a. m. the Senate adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

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At 11:45 a. m. the Senate adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

UNNECESSARY LOSS OF TIME.

Mr. W. S. Whedon, cashier of the First National Bank, of Winterset, Iowa, in a recent letter gives some experience with a carpenter in his employ, that will be of value to other mechanics. He says: "I had a carpenter working for me who was obliged to stop work for several days on account of being troubled with diarrhoea. I mentioned to him that I had been similarly troubled, and that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy had cured me. He bought a bottle of it from the drugist here and informed me that one dose cured him, and he is again at his work." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, Honolulu, H. T.

Major Ennis to Leave.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—Capt. E. Davis, Artillery Corps, has been detached from duty at the Presidio and ordered to Camp McKinley, Honolulu. He will assume command of the post, relieving Major William Ennis.

EVERY DAY FACTS.

Honolulu Produces Its Share—This Comes From Kawaihahao.

What makes anything a fact? Isn't it an occurrence of statement that can be proven true and correct in every particular? What constitutes conclusive evidence to the mind of a Honolulu citizen? Is it the statement of some one made in Texas or California? We think not, but when some of our own people make a statement and it is endorsed by many, there can be no question about that. Under these circumstances we call them facts, and they are every-day facts, because they are occurring every day. Don't take our word for what is said. If you are not satisfied, ask them; people don't make such assertions without good reasons.

The Rev. J. Nua of Kawaihahao informs us:

"I suffered from kidney trouble, which was, I believe, caused by my lifting heavy weights whilst young. Pains in the small of my back were one of the symptoms of my complaint. My trouble extends back to the time when I was 28 years of age, and as I am now 49, that is a considerable period. During all this time I was subject to pains in the back. I continued despite the fact that I consulted several physicians and took numerous remedies. No relief thus gained can be compared to the benefit obtained from using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I have got on wonderfully well since taking them. I am quite satisfied with the result, and shall always have some of the pills by me, even when going from Honolulu to other missionary fields in the South Pacific. There is no other remedy like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for kidney complaints, including backache."

It is important to get the same pills which helped Mr. Nua—DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS. Therefore, ask for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes for \$2.50), or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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## Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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A. W. PEARSON,  
 Manager.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1901.

There is nothing in the third term rule to keep Mr. Bryan from being defeated a third time if he chooses.

"Is there anything in the hole?" asks a Southern California paper, concerning a well bored for oil. The stockholders are probably there, but they don't want to mention it.

Willie Crawford proposes to sue Collector Stackable for calling him a Chinaman. It is now in order for some Chinaman to sue Willie for an infringement of copyright.

Why men in Hawaii should refuse to earn good wages in repairing the Zealandia's boilers because other men 2,000 miles away have a grievance against their employers, is a question which yet awaits a rational answer.

It looks as if the first session of the next Congress would not adjourn without providing for an Hawaiian cable. There will be no more waiting for Marconi to flash signals from Point Reyes to Diamond Head.

Mr. Mummeluth expressed surprise because Hawaii, which pays one-fourth of the taxes, wants four-fourths of the Territorial money. But why surprise? Wherever Hilo's influence goes the populace rallies for everything in sight.

President Jordan's addresses on educational themes, of which he has given several since his arrival here, are full of epigrammatic point and sparkle. Collected they would make a text book of good sense and good English which might be used to much advantage in Hawaiian schools.

The news that the Acting Governor has been "prodded" by Washington in regard to the performance of his official duties is quite as correct as the news from the same source that the Government would sue to annul recent Hawaiian public land sales and that Governor Dole had sent in his resignation.

The Independent denies with much heat the Louisville Courier-Journal's statement that the Home Rule majority in the Legislature is made up of hula dancers and the like. We quite sympathize with the Independent. Hula dancers are not without their faults, but the worst of them have a right to complain when they are compared with the Hawaiian Legislature.

The Republican Territorial Committee is still awaiting absentee Committee member Sewall's reply to the letter signed by Cecil Brown, inviting him to resign, and will probably keep on waiting. The committee post, which Mr. Sewall obtained by letting the impression exist that he intended to stay here, is too valuable a political asset for him to return off-hand to those to whom it belongs.

Hawaii will have its first touch of hard times if something is not done to pass a loan bill. Money is growing tighter all the while. The trouble about an extra session is, however, that the Home Rulers may use it up in trying to pass county bills and other tax-eating measures, and leave the treasury worse off than before. If it were possible to get a pledge in writing from them to pass a loan bill and nothing else, and adjourn in two weeks, the experiment of another session might well be tried.

Those who expect the Marquis Ito to throw away the rank and honors which have been granted him by the Emperor, do not give proper credit to the reverent patriotism with which Japanese public men regard the head of the State. Such an act on the part of the Marquis would be called disrespect to the Emperor, and this is an offense which a man like Ito could not bring himself to commit. Here in Hawaii Claus Spreckels could tear off his royal decorations and execute a German jig on them, but things are ordered differently in the conventional East.

Cuba's acceptance of the Platt amendment, which guarantees the right of the United States to intervene for the preservation of the island's peace, and which secures for us certain coaling and naval stations there, is the third step towards the achievement of a Cuban republic. The first was the war of 1895; the second the treaty of Paris. The remaining steps are the organization of a government and the withdrawal of the United States troops. In a year or two Cuba will be able to experiment in self-government. Its success in that particular going a long way to determine whether or not the island shall be annexed.

According to a man who writes us from Buffalo, the hula dancers are lined up against as well as among the king of the Midway Bids the atmosphere with life about them and their country, and a few of them are worth. Nevertheless, we notice that all of these people cling to their management, despite the ownership here and there among them of bank accounts. None are dissatisfied enough to come home. The prevailing feature of the Midway show seems to be the exhortation of Missions, which at Chicago and San Francisco, where nothing of the hula sort was allowed to be shown with it, greatly stimulated the curiosity of tourists.

## TRAINING THE YOUTH.

Dr. David Starr Jordan's reasons why every young man should go to a university if he can; the argument of Charles M. Schwab, head of the billion-dollar steel trust in favor of beginning at an early age, the work one intends to do in life; and the practical talk of the late C. P. Huntington from the text "Two Much Education"—all these things, taken together, may well leave an inquiring youth in a state of dire perplexity. Shall he go to college and perhaps run the risk of growing his intellectual rife until its structure has been weakened, or shall he stay away from college to regret the loss of liberal training? Shall he apprentice himself to a great machine shop and perhaps lose social caste and the chance of entering the world of business from the opening which might lead up to the heights where stand Carnegie and "Swallow"? Many a young man might ponder long over these questions without reaching a decision which would satisfy himself and his friends.

The simplest way out, it seems to us, is to take judgment of the boy and act accordingly. If he is a studious, investigation sort of boy, an omnivorous reader, with a tendency towards sciences, law, literature, mathematics, art or religion, send him to a university if possible. He will need that sort of training. College training, if not too long deferred, will help in a business career. If the boy is handier with tools than anything else, let him get a high school and manual school education and then set him at work. If his taste is for a seafaring life, give him a good common school education and put him aboard ship. If for agriculture give him an agricultural course and then put him on a farm. In either case he will begin his life work young, and that is as important now as it was when the youthful Nelson was billeted as a midshipman, when Horace Greely was apprenticed at the case, when A. T. Stewart was bred to dry goods, and when Grant and Lee and Sheridan and Jackson were inducted into the business of soldiering at the average age of seventeen. West Point and Annapolis are ideal schools in that they educate a young man in the rudiments of his profession and trade before he reaches an age when he dislikes to begin on the bottom round of any ladder. It is different with civil universities. Thousands of young men, educated at universities, youths who might have made good machinists, have found themselves in a social position at 22, the average age of graduation, which they would not sacrifice to put on a greasy jumper and go to work with the dinner pail. So they became half-rate professionals. Far better for them, if, when ready for college, they had enlisted under one of the great captains of industry.

Size up the boy, see what he can do best, and educate him accordingly. In some cases he will go to college; in others he will learn a trade; in others he will go into stores and offices. One machine can't turn out successful men of every pattern; and the universities score about as many failures as do the shops.

## JURY REFORM.

Mr. Bailon, in beginning an argument in court Saturday, made the remark that Hawaii is probably the only place in the United States where a jury is not chosen by lot. To that extent the charge of being un-American applies to this country, though singularly enough the abuse of the jury system has been wrought by the politicians whose "Americanism" is their stock in trade. It has remained for them to make juries of one politics, one pre-ordained motive and of one mind as to political and other reverses.

Naturally the prestige of the courts, already lowered by the presence of a fugitive criminal on the bench, is rapidly becoming a thing of the past. We anticipate the reply that, in the past, juries were not selected by lot, and the circumstance is one that the Advertiser has never approved. But it recalls no instance where the power of choosing juries, as exercised by the High Sheriff or by the Marshal of the Republic of the Provisional Government or of the Kingdom, was deliberately misused. There were times in the revolutionary era when the refusal of Royalists to accept citizenship debared them from jury duty, but that was their own fault; now all hands have a chance, but the "close corporation" idea in juries is at its flagrant worst. Naturally the whole thing reflects upon the local administration of justice, and in a way that never happened formerly; and as a result we have un-American juries who cannot be trusted to deliberate, with any impartiality, upon questions that arouse their class or political prejudices. But for the Supreme Court—which is a few carpet-baggers wanted to "reorganize" so they could control it—Hawaiian justice would now be a by-word and a jest.

Should there be an extra session of the Legislature we hope that a strenuous effort will be made, if the nature of the session will permit, to pass a law establishing a Board of Jury Commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Such a board, which should be composed of Home Rulers, a Republican and a Democrat, should be directed by the statute to draw juries by lot. While the results might not always be perfect, they would be vastly better than those obtainable by sending a native boy about town with a list of people to summon or by leaving the selection of a jury to any one Territorial officer. Fair play and American custom suggest and defend the choice by lot.

If dumping sewers is going to decrease the supply of water for irrigation purposes, the public will regret that the Government is not financially able to put in a plant for flushing them with salt water. There are other reasons for using salt water for this purpose which affect the health of the community. Even there was a great deal of typhoid fever on a certain street in San Francisco, due to the condition of the sewers, but when the Lurline baths were built and connected with them, the sanitary conditions were greatly improved. The salt water in the great swimming pool was drawn off and the sewers were thoroughly cleaned, that nothing remained in them to infect dangerous gases through the house pipes into dwellings along the coast.

## DRESS REFORM NEEDED.

Do we dress as we ought in the tropics? Are not our styles, in clothing and headgear, governed more by the fashion plate of London, Paris and New York than they are by common sense? We refer especially to men's clothing, the women, God bless 'em, being a law unto themselves and of that sternly sacrificial spirit which prompts them to suffer in stays rather than take comfort in holokos.

No man should wear dark-colored clothing and a stiff dark hat in Honolulu at any time between sunrise and sunset in the months from April to November inclusive, save only at funerals. Dark cloth and felt absorb heat, white surfaces, whether of clothing or ships, cast it off. The black attire of mourning is so fixed by custom and so infrequently worn by the average man, that the hand of reform may as well be withheld from it, but why black at any other time when the mercury rises towards the nineties? It is even objectionable after sundown, for what man can put himself into a conventional dress suit, with stiff, starched shirt and high collar and take a moment's comfort? They order these things better in Southern China and in India where a sort of tuxedo, of white duck—or a combination of the tuxedo and Eton jacket, with flaring lapels opening upon a silk shirt and waistband, is in vogue. Here we stick to the claustrum with the same blind deference to custom that the first English soldiers to invade India showed, when they marched into the jungles wearing thick red coats and high peaked hats, their legs encased in leather and flannel.

It has always been a mystery to the writer why the helmet hat is not popular in Honolulu. Of all headgear for the tropics it is the most healthful and satisfactory and its price is moderate. In the looming crown, pierced for ventilation, there is always a current of air; the visor comes bending down to shield the eyes with its lining of green cloth, the hat rests lightly on the head. When the army and navy of many countries adopted it for summer use they set an example for tropical communities which ought not to be neglected by civilians.

The high collar is about as comfortable as a clamp in "prickly heat" weather, and if all the world were tropical it never would have been invented. In cold climates it answers as a protection to the throat against cold winds and sudden changes of temperature. Here it irritates the skin by inducing too profuse a perspiration, the latter catching and holding the flying dust. If a linen collar is to be worn at all it should be of the turn-down variety. The high collar in the tropics is an affront to human comfort.

Walking in the tropics should be made as easy as possible for a man. A little hard work with one's pedal coverings is all right in cold climates, for it helps keep the blood in circulation; but in the tropics less friction is desirable. But how many people here wear rubber heels on their shoes? These who do glide along almost without foot-effort and incidentally their spines are not jarred even when the rubber-heeled men jump from moving street cars.

Why not dress to be comfortable rather than fashionable?

## PEARL HARBOR PRICES.

The idea that Pearl Harbor improvement has been held back all these years by avarice on the part of landowners contradicts the record. The United States Government long held an option on about half an island in Pearl Lochs for \$1 and the Bishop estate land which it now wants, was offered over and over again for \$50 per acre. Uncle Sam was not ready to buy. Then came the sugar boom and the discovery that the Harbor really would earn a large interest on \$1,000 per acre, and that the mainland holdings were immensely valuable, those used for village purposes at Pearl City being worth \$5,000 per acre today. Within the past two years every inch of the soil required by the Government for naval purposes could have been sold at an upset price of \$1,000 per acre, and what land will bring in the open market is a fair criterion of what land is worth.

It is absurd, therefore, to accuse the Pearl Harbor landowners of any desire to clinch the national Government. They have, in fact, been self-sacrificing in the past and would, no doubt, sell to Uncle Sam now at a lower price than to any other customer. But it is not human nature to give away one's patrimony even to the nation; nor can the nation make such a form of sacrifice a test of individual patriotism.

The condemnation suits will come off under the laws of the Territory, and will be conducted without feeling or acrimony and in the interests of fair play between owners and buyers. They would not have been needed, however, if Uncle Sam had bought land at the Harbor when it was cheap.

Young Anthony Able, a half-white, is reported to have passed his examinations at Cambridge, England, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Good for Anthony! If Delegate Wilcox would make some efforts to get a West Point nominee of Anthony's caliber he might be spared the recurring humiliation of seeing his candidates turned down.

It is not true, as some one has remarked, that the income tax has always been declared unconstitutional in the United States. During the Civil War such a tax was in legal force and effect, and was of considerable help to the treasury. It was finally repealed, not on constitutional grounds, but because of its unpopularity. Incidentally it developed an astounding amount of perjury.

Somebody seems to think that perhaps California would not take us. The island is not very attractive politically, and the injection of their peculiar vote into elections for Governor and State officers would not set the Golden State politicians against.

## A SKILLED DOG.

That housekeeper of yours never wants to be sick.

## OARSMEN TRAINING Pearl Harbor the Rowing Man's Mecca.

Down at Pearl Harbor a couple of colonies of rowing men are putting in their final work, anticipatory of the great contests to take place on July 1st.

The Myrtle-Healeni races constitute one of the most important events in the year's circuit of Hawaiian sport. The great interest taken in them by the general public is well merited by the excellent exhibitions of oarsmanship and true sporting spirit which these contests in the past have never failed to produce.

Heretofore the championship races have taken place in September. This year the date has been set a couple of months earlier, the supposition being that the training of the crews would be facilitated thereby.

The competitors in the aquatic lists this year will be crews representing the Myrtle Boat Club and the Healeni Yacht and Boat Club. The Leilani have not entered a crew.

Each club has a senior and junior crew of average excellence, and as in neither contest does one boat outclass the other, rowing of a close order may be safely reckoned upon.

The Healeni senior boat will be heavier than the Myrtle. The average weight per man of the former is 152 pounds, whereas the Myrtle seniors average only 131 pounds. These figures include coxswains. The average weight of the junior boats differs but a fraction of a pound.

Following are the positions and weights of the various crews:

**MYRTLE SENIORS.**

	Pounds.
Sorenson, stroke	152
Soper, No. 3	152
Lishman, No. 2	145
Judd, bow	132
Alvarez, coxswain	80

**HEALANI SENIORS.**

	Pounds.
Jarrett, stroke	169
Renner, No. 3	175
Damon, No. 2	142
Walker, bow	165
Lansing, coxswain	95

**MYRTLE JUNIORS.**

	Pounds.
Giles, stroke	116
Glavin, No. 3	129
Armstrong, No. 2	145
Lyle, bow	144
Wheeler, coxswain	77

**HEALANI JUNIORS.**

	Pounds.
Webster, stroke	140
Tracy, No. 3	152
Murray, No. 2	146
Walcott, bow	130
Lansing, coxswain	95

The training tables of the clubs, which are practically the same, are as follows: Afternoon train from town; rowing, 6:15 to 7:15 p. m.; dinner, 7:45; retire, 9:30 p. m.

Albert Judd is coaching both of the Myrtle crews, aided by A. A. Wilder. The Healeni juniors are being looked after by J. Lloyd, A. L. C. Atkinson and E. W. Klebahn are coaching the Healeni seniors.

For substitutes the Healenis have Spencer, Lloyd and Boisse, while McLean and Martin are the Myrtle's second strings. In the senior race this year new racing shells of the latest make will be used. Heretofore the Australian lap-streaked boats have been requisitioned. The latter weigh over 200 pounds and the former about fifty pounds less. Taking this into consideration, it is expected that the record for the course will be considerably lowered. The junior crews will race in the Australian boats.

Jarrett, Renner and Damon of the Healeni seniors have rowed in races before, as has every member of the Myrtle senior crew. Armstrong and Glavin of the Myrtle juniors and Webster and Murray of the Healeni juniors have yet to take part in an actual race.

To the public the Myrtle seniors are most certainly the more taking crew, but there is over a week yet ere the clubs meet in friendly rivalry, and the Healenis have ample opportunity of developing into a good and uniform crew. The critics to a man declare there is nothing in it at the present moment, but careful and close observation points to the Healeni seniors as probable winners, from the fact that they display the greater strength and dash and that Jarrett is a superior oar to Sorenson, who never rows his stroke fairly out.

The Myrtle seniors at present work truly together as far as body motion goes, their rowing is far from good, however, and their notoriously bad finish is again becoming apparent as is a lack of devilment.

**HEALANI SENIORS.**

Jarrett—is a good, honest worker, not overfurnished, and occasionally rather short, but has the makings of a first-class oarsman.

Renner—the pick of the crew, rather prone to hurry; at times he strokes the boat (stroke's fault).

Red, Damon—is rowing as hard as ever in his own useful way.

Walker—Not a good. Faults: inclination to shortness at a finish of a course. Indifferent leg-drive and poor sliding.

**MYRTLE SENIORS.**

Sorenson—Checks his swing forward, and, as it were, deceives his crew, frequently getting in last himself. His sliding also is faulty; generally, he gives one the idea of not letting himself go. At times, inclined to get short.

## Salt Rheum

It may become chronic.  
 It may cover the body with large patches, itching, scaling, and cause intense suffering.  
 It has been known to do so.  
 Do not delay treatment.  
 Thoroughly cleanse the system of the humors on which this ailment depends and prevent their return.

The medicine taken by Mrs. Ida E. Ward, Cove Point, Md., was Hood's Sarsaparilla. She writes: "I had a disagreeable itching on my arms, legs, and neck, and in the face. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a few days the itching ceased. It was not long before I was cured, and I have never had any skin disease since."

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. It is positively unequalled for all cutaneous eruptions. Take it.

## NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

The British troops will soon leave Peking.  
 Col. M. P. Maus is again on General Miles' staff.  
 The Washington Legislature convened on the 11th.

The rumor that the Pope is ill, has no foundation.  
 The Santa Fe will not establish a trans-Pacific line.

The Japanese cooks and waiters at Tacoma are on a strike.  
 A new electric road is to connect Los Angeles and Pasadena.

Eastern capital will erect a big oil refinery at Stockton, Cal.  
 Minister Confer will sail from San Francisco for China on July 17th.

Richard Howland Hunt, the New York architect, is married again.  
 Melville Chester, the notorious swindler, has been captured in Chicago.

Rear Admiral Walker says that the Nicaragua Canal is not impracticable.  
 A protected cruiser has been detailed to protect American interests in Corea.

A new Russian line of steamers is to connect San Francisco with the Siberian Railway.  
 The Paris Figaro shareholders are dissatisfied with M. Perivier, the present manager.

The Lieutenant Lee who was killed in the Philippines, was not the general's son, as reported.  
 The Boers are reported to have invaded Cape Colony and taken possession of Mountain Nek.

The national meeting of the Mystic Shriners at Kansas City is one of the biggest things of the year.  
 A pearl, for which the owner refuses \$40,000, has been discovered near the mouth of the Mississippi river.

A traveling salesman and an actress committed suicide in a Chicago hotel, having spent all their money.  
 Thirty men went down into a Pennsylvania coal mine to fight fire, and all but three were burned, June 10.

An aged Los Angeles lady, while asleep, walked off a Denver train last week, but was only slightly hurt.  
 Count Stanislaus de Castellane, brother of Boni, is to wed a daughter of Torry, the Cuban millionaire.

King Edward distributed medals for the South African heroes on June 11. Lord Roberts was first on the list.  
 From eating canned salmon, the Rev. William Favett, a pioneer minister of Illinois, died in Chicago last week.

Dr. Unger and Dr. Wayland Brown, the Chicago insurance swindlers, have been found guilty and sent to prison.  
 President Sabin says that \$5,000,000 must be raised at once to save the Central Union Telephone Company of Chicago.

The Cabinet members called at the White House June 10th to express pleasure in Mrs. McKinley's improved condition.  
 Charles H. Ledsinger, the only surviving member of a famous Southern family, was killed by the northbound owl train, near Fresno, on the 11th.

A machine for testing the activities of the human brain, has been invented by Prof. Carl Seshore, of the Iowa State University. He calls it the "Psychograph."

John I. Sabin has called upon the stockholders of the Central Union Telephone Company to furnish \$5,000,000. As a result, stocks have gone down with a rush.

The United States may have trouble with the Sultan of Jolo, who has a petty kingdom in the southern part of the Philippines. He says this country is trespassing upon his pearl fisheries.

The coroner's jury that sat at the inquest of William Brown, the colored bootblack who was killed by Willard Griffin in Los Angeles, said he provoked the quarrel that led to his death.

Patrick Clark, the big mining man of Moscow, Idaho, and Chas. Sweeney, a big operator, are at law. The former charges the latter with swindling him out of \$1,000,000 in a big mining deal.

Indian Mary, mother of Frank Hall, who was lynched by the Modoc county officers, says that her son was tortured before he was finally hung. The Grand Jury is investigating the matter.

Contrast the jury-choosing system inaugurated by the King and high chiefs of Hawaii in 1823 with the one now in vogue and make up your mind which of the two is the more civilized. In 1823 it was the law that "the Governor and Representatives of the island shall select forty wise, reflecting, just men; not foolish men, not men of anger, not intemperate men—they shall select none but wise men—write their names on separate pieces of paper and put them in a box; and when the trial comes on the box shall be carried into the presence of the Governor and Tax Collector, and the Tax Collector or some other officer shall draw out twelve names without previously looking at them; this shall be the jury."

In the present era of enlightenment a political judge picks out men whom he thinks will agree with him and sends out a native boy to round them up. It is a very simple process indeed, but it has managed to get one judge into a swimming pool and may, before it is abandoned for an American system, water some others.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

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LEWERS & COOKE—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., Ltd.—Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts. Hollister & Co., Agents.

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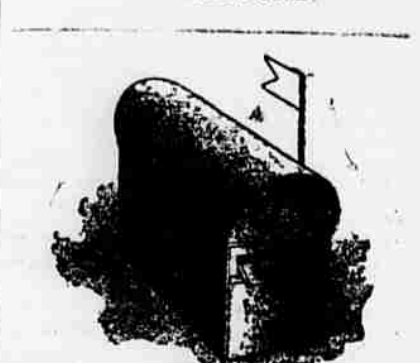
WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Freight and passengers for all island ports.

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 The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

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## CHAS. BREWER &amp; CO'S

## NEW YORK LINE

SHIP HELEN BREWER

will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about

SEPTEMBER 1, 1901.

If sufficient inducements are offered.

For freight rates apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,  
 27 Kilby St., Boston.

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.  
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## Wm. G. Irwin &amp; Co., LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool,

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Alliance, Marine and General Insurance Co., Ltd., of London.

Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh.

Wilhelms of Magdeburg General Insurance Company.

Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

## Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. T.

## Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Particulars to Domestic and Foreign Mail Steamship Companies.



# HOUSE HAD QUIET DAY

## Money That Various Islands Want.

Yesterday was the quietest day that the house has had this session. There was nothing done all day save the reading, criticism and accepting of reports. The island committees of Oahu, Hawaii, Maui and Molokai made their statements. The first two were accepted. The last two were referred back to the committee from which they emanated, in order that an item of \$255 might be inserted for the benefit of the Kahala Sugar Company.

During the afternoon session, Vice Speaker Beckley occupied the chair. A delegation of young ladies from Kamehameha visited the House during the afternoon, and graced the lobby with their presence for half an hour or more.

### MORNING SESSION.

When the matter of regular business was reached yesterday morning the consideration of this portion of the day's work was deferred, in order that House Bill 4 might be read and passed the second time. This bill provides for an appropriation by which the expenses of the present extra session may be met. After this formality had been gone through with, Dickey introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, all the estimated income of the Territory, except the proceeds of the income tax, has already been appropriated, and

"Whereas, the highest estimate of the receipts from said income tax for the biennial is \$700,000, therefore be it

"Resolved, that the proportion of said amount due to each island in accordance with the apportionment of the estimated receipts from each island, be set apart as below, and that each island committee apportion the same, and report back to the House the items inserted in the appropriation bill to cover the same.

Oahu, 50% per cent. \$350,000.00

Hawaii, 24% per cent. 171,000.00

Maui and Molokai, 13% per cent. 94,500.00

Kauai and Nihoa, 11 per cent. 80,000.00

Total. \$700,000.00

"Resolved, further, that items for new improvements in the several islands be postponed until an appropriation bill under the expended balance of a former loan bill of \$799,000 be introduced."

The House rejected the resolution unanimously. Immediately upon this, Hoyer introduced the following, which was laid on the table:

"Be it resolved, that the Supreme Court be instructed to declare the income tax law constitutional forthwith."

The Oahu committee filed its report after the House had been called to order. The text in full of the Oahu report reads as follows:

Honolulu, June 24, 1901.

Hon. J. A. Akina, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sir: Your special committee to whom was referred the items of expenses of the island of Oahu, beg leave to submit its report, and also recommend the same to be adopted.

### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Bureau of Public Works. Landings and buoys, Honolulu. \$1,500.00

Landings and buoys, outer districts, Honolulu. 1,000.00

Steam tug. 20,000.00

Dredging Honolulu harbor. 50,000.00

Expense pilot boats. 20,000.00

Electric light, Honolulu. 24,000.00

Park commissioners, Superintendent of Public Works to be a member. 10,000.00

Rent Waialeale camp. 1,800.00

For constructing sidewalks, (chapter 2, section 374, Civil Laws). 20,000.00

Quarantine diseased animals. 2,000.00

Department incidentals, including market. 4,000.00

Total. \$154,800.00

### SEWERAGE, HONOLULU.

15 per cent reserve Vincent & Belser contract. \$17,900.00

Kewalo district. 26,000.00

### ROADS AND BRIDGES, OAHU.

Fourth District, including Nuuanu avenue, Honolulu. \$225,000.00

Fifth District, Honolulu. 100,000.00

Extending Fort street from School street to Pauoa road. 30,000.00

Extending School street from Liliala street to Kamehameha IV. road, according to the following plan:

Beginning at a point on the northwest side of Liliala street, from which the east corner of Liliala and School streets, as shown on Government Survey registered map No. 1259 bears S. 20 deg. 30 min. east true 53 feet and running by true bearing, N. 30 deg. 45 min. W. 505 feet a little more or less, to a point on the Kamehameha School premises mauka of all school buildings; thence N. 30 deg. 10 min. W. 375 feet, a little more or less, to a point on the Kamehameha IV. road. The makai line is parallel to, and 30 feet distant from the above described mauka line.

Total. \$410,000.00

Extending Vineyard street from Liliala street to Houghtaling road. \$2,000.00

Extending Kukui street from Mover street to Asylum road. 20,000.00

Widening and extending Puu-lane from King street to School street extension. 10,000.00

Extending Queen street from Twili street to Leper receiving station road. 10,000.00

Extending Asylum road to Judd street. 1,000.00

Extending Liliu street, Alila. 1,000.00

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Repairing road to Kaulaunahua bridge, Ewa. 4,000.00	Refrigerating Washburn. 300.00
Puukoa road from Moenahua to Puukoa village. 5,000.00	Refrigerating Makawao to Uluhala. 1,000.00
Na Pali road from Kapihaka to Kaula. 4,000.00	Refrigerating Hahaione to Hahaione. 1,000.00
Wailuku. 30,000.00	Refrigerating Hahaione to Hahaione. 1,000.00
Bridge at Kahahulu, Waikane. 3,000.00	Refrigerating Hahaione to Hahaione. 1,000.00
Kalaupoko. 3,000.00	Refrigerating Hahaione to Hahaione. 1,000.00
Breakwater, Kalaupoko. 2,000.00	Refrigerating Hahaione to Hahaione. 1,000.00
Kalaupoko. 10,000.00	Refrigerating Hahaione to Hahaione. 1,000.00
Kalaupoko. 10,000.00	Refrigerating Hahaione to Hahaione. 1,000.00
Kalaupoko. 10,000.00	Refrigerating Hahaione to Hahaione. 1,000.00

Total, roads and bridges, Oahu. \$62,000.00

### BUREAU OF WATER WORKS.

Running expenses. \$8,000.00

General repairs. 12,000.00

Running expenses, pumping plants. 35,000.00

Repairs to reservoirs. 8,000.00

Water pipes for Kalaupoko from King street to the beach. 5,000.00

Total amount Bureau of Water Works. \$68,000.00

### FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Honolulu fire department. \$20,000.00

1 hook and ladder Streeck equipment, and keep 2 years. 4,500.00

Total amount fire department. \$24,500.00

### COMMISSION OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

General expenses food, clothing, tools, etc., industrial schools. \$5,000.00

Architect Royal School. 3,450.00

Total amount Commission of Public Instruction. \$8,450.00

### COMMISSION OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

Materials, tools, supplies, hoes, fencing, etc. 500.00

Collecting seeds. 400.00

Additional laborers' quarters, Nuuanu. 500.00

Feed, shoeing, etc., for horse. 400.00

Quarters for two laborers and shed, Tahitulu forest. 500.00

Total amount Commission of Agriculture and Forestry. \$3,300.00

### BOARD OF HEALTH.

Maintenance of garbage and excreta service. \$24,000.00

Running expenses of garbage crematory. 7,300.00

Total amount Board of Health. \$31,300.00

Respectfully submitted,

JESSE P. MAKAINAI.

S. K. MAHOE.

JAMES K. PAELE.

W. M. MOSSMAN.

A. F. GILFILLAN.

W. H. HOGGS.

R. W. AYLETT.

JOHN EMMELEUTH.

J. W. K. KEIKI.

JOHN K. PRENDERGAST.

After reading the report was adopted unanimously.

No other business being before the House, a recess was taken until 2 o'clock.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

When the House met at 2 o'clock, with Vice Speaker Beckley in the chair, the report of the island committee of Hawaii was read. The following is the instrument in full.

### RECAPITULATION.

Honolulu. \$114,000.00

North and South Kohala. 52,400.00

South Kohala. 21,900.00

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Refrigerating Pail to Makawao. 2,000.00	Refrigerating Washburn. 300.00
Refrigerating Washburn. 300.00	Refrigerating Makawao to Uluhala. 1,000.00
Refrigerating Makawao to Uluhala. 1,000.00	Refrigerating Hahaione to Hahaione. 1,000.00
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Total amount Makawao. \$17,000.00

### WAILUKU DISTRICT.

Roads and bridges. \$2,000.00

Road Wailuku to Maalea. 1,000.00

Road Wailuku to Waialea bridge. 1,000.00

Road Wailuku to Kahulu. 2,000.00

Road Maalea to Manawala. 2,000.00

Road Kahulu to Makawao line (bench road). 1,000.00

Road Kahulu to Makawao (upper road). 2,500.00

Road Kahulu to Makawao (Kula road). 2,000.00

Road Wailuku cross road. 1,000.00

Road Wailuku to Waialea road. 2,000.00

Road Wailuku to Kahulu. 2,000.00

Road Wailuku to Waialea. 2,000.00

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Road Wailuku to Waialea. 2,000.











and the installing of the new instrument. The old organ will be retained in Mount Church.